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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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### Dreams.

When midnight o'er the vaulted skies
Her jewell'd robe of splendor flings,
We feel the glance of wistful eyes,
We hear the rush of spirit wings;
A fair-haired vision comes to me
With prattling tongue and witching smile;
A dearer still, perchance, to thee
Or her who shared thy heart awhile.

Each hath his own dear, treasured form
In dreams that to his heart returns,
Around whose dead features, still and warm,
The faithful beam of memory burns.
A mother, father, child or wife,
A friend long tried, a maiden's face,
Whose passing love once filled his life
With something more than mortal grace.

A little shoe, a lock of hair,
The picture your dead darling made,
The merry laugh, the pensive air
At midnight by dead fingers played,
All, all of pain or peace or joy;
The head with grief, untimely gray,
The memory of that wounded boy
Who, Christlike, sank beside the way.

A star, a cloud, a smile, a tear,
A still voice, singing through the night
A loved one passing wondrous near,
So near we almost see the light;
These are the dreams, at twilight gray,
That haunt these troubled hearts of ours;
But sterner, fiercer still than they,
The wailing ghosts of wasted hours.

—J. R. Parke, in Detroit Free Press.

## THE MILLER'S THIEF.

Something very unusual to quiet Talmley had happened, and Talmley was decidedly uncomfortable about it.

Of course everybody knew—as everybody knew everything in that delightful place, where each neighbor was a friend, each friend a brother—and what the village folk knew was this—the miller, old Harvey Jameson, had been robbed.

"A queer business," said the miller, shaking his dusty head solemnly, and telling the circumstance for the fiftieth to his neighbor, Farmer Greene, who had dropped in to sympathize with his old friend; "nobody knew I had the money but my daughter Jennie and young Levoe, and I can't suspect a single soul. I put the money in a tin box, and I put that among a lot of other boxes in the cupboard, waitin' till I could go to the bank with it, an' lo and behold! when I went to get it out yesterday there wasn't a single sign of box or money. I can't understand it."

"Neither can I, neighbor," said Greene, running a brawny hand over his shock of untidy hair; "neither can I. But I do think ye set too much store in that young man ye've taken into your house, an' mebbe ye've mistook him. He's a deal too fine about his clothes an' his hands an' his hair to be too honest, but," cautiously, as he saw the flush that stole over Jameson's face, "but mebbe I'm talkin' too fast, but it's mighty curious and'one don't know what to think."

"One might try to think nothin' that weren't charitable," said the miller gravely, "an' I don't suspect the lad. It's more I'd like to lose, for it takes a time to earn it. But young Levoe didn't have nothin' to do with the stealin' no more'n you or me—an' I'd rather people wouldn't kinder hint he had."

"Tain't in nature not to think it sech' he's a stranger, an' nobody knows what or who he is; an' he has his fine ways with him an' talks like a schoolmaster," said Greene stubbornly. "I don't like to see you took in, neighbor, and I'm mighty much afraid you are by that mill hand of yourn."

Then Greene held out his hand to the miller, who was in deep thought, and bade him good day, and betook himself to his duties on the farm near the mill.

But the farmer had left a seed of doubt behind him; and when has such a seed not found soil to nurture it until its fruit hung heavy on the giant tree which shadowed a friendship or darkened forever a soul immortal?

In Talmley there was but one who had not been born there, and that one was Dick Levoe, the stranger who had crossed his threshold six months before to ask for employment.

Jameson wanted a hand in the mill, and hired Dick, taking him as a boarder. The young man had "fine ways," as Greene said.

He was not especially handsome, but he was cheerful, courteous and willing to work, and yet, for all that, showed unmistakable signs of having had no occasion to perform any labor, at some time not far past. He was educated—even Jennie, who had spent a year at boarding school, could be instructed by him.

"I'll just keep my eyes open and not let on for a while," thought the miller, "but as Greene said, who else could have stolen the money?"

He perceived no change in Dick, no confusion, no signs of guilt, but greatly to the good man's consternation he discovered something else. The young man was in love with pretty Jennie, and she was fully conscious of the fact.

There was a new difficulty, and one which the miller did not care to meet.

He was pondering over it one day three weeks after the robbery, when Galvin of the Hollow called and paid him $50 which had been due some time.

"I hear your house isn't a very secure place for money," said Galvin, with a smile, "but I hope nobody will walk off with this while you're asleep."

"I'll take care of that," answered the miller, conscious that Dick could hear, "I don't calc'late on bein' robbed twice by the same person, and I've got over thinkin' everybody I meet is honest. Good day, sir. Much obliged."

Glavin departed and the miller went into the house.

Jennie was singing softly as she sewed at a window. Mrs. Jameson was not in, having gone to visit a sick neighbor.

Without a word the old man passed into his chamber and there secreted the money, frowning as he did so.

"I'll send that fellow packin' soon, whether I find him stealin' or not," he muttered. "It ain't none too comfortable a feelin' to know you've got to lock up every dollar you get and not tell anybody where you put it."

He ate his supper that evening in silence, Jennie and Dick chattering incessantly, and Mrs. Jameson told about every ache and pain that racked the woman she had been to visit.

But the miller could only wonder whether or not that frank, manly face and those cheery tones of his employe belonged to a knave and scoundrel.

"An' Jennie and him seemed to understand one another far too well," he soliloquized. "I used to like the lad, but I'd as lief see my girl care for old blind Jack, the fiddler, as this fine gentleman. As Greene says he's too fancy about himself to be honest. I've heard the greater the rascal the more genteel, an' I guess I'll load the rifle."

He did load his rifle and placed it near his bed, telling his wife that he "warn't going to lose any more money, but the first one that came for dishonest purposes would lose his life."

Mrs. Jameson was very nervous, concerning the proximity of the rifle; she begged her husband to put it further away, declaring he might touch it in his sleep "an' make the thing go off" and probably kill her.

"I never move in my sleep, so you needn't be scared," he told her. "If I touch the gun you can be sure it will go off, but I'll not touch it in my sleep. I sleep like an honest man, I do."

So he went to bed and thought more of his daughter than of the money under the carpet. However, he did think of his money sometimes, and, in fact, his thoughts ran from Jennie, as the thoughts of the money-lender ran from his ducats to his daughter.

At last he slept, but not too soundly! dreams visited him, and unpleasant ones they were. Vision after vision came and faded, and his wife was alarmed beyond measure to see his unconscious hands go out again and again, perilously near sometimes to the loaded rifle.

It was midnight before she slept at all, but then her sleep was profound. It was broken at last by the strangest and most thrilling of sounds, no less startling than a heavy fall and a loud, harsh, reverberating report, as though a cannon had been fired through the door.

No woman is ever too frightened to scream, and Mrs. Jameson's shrieks were loud and shrill as she cowered among the bedclothes, and a scrambling in the darkness and muttered words she could not understand did not tend to calm her.

There was a rush of feet in the hall without; a stout shoulder sent the door inward with a crash, and Dick Levoe, who had made this unceremonious entrance, stood there, with a light high above his head, his keen eyes scanning the apartment swiftly.

It took him a moment to comprehend, and then he laughed with immeasurable amusement.

The miller, clad but lightly, was sprawling on the floor, a dazed wonder in his face, the old rifle, which he had struck as he fell, lying harmless beside him and now unloaded; a window was open, and through it came a fine sheet of rain; the old man was soaking wet and raindrops glistened on his hair and scanty garments; his bare feet were muddy, and altogether he presented anything but an agreeable or presentable appearance.

"What has happened?" asked Dick as soon as his mirth could be suppressed, as he aided the miller to his feet.

"I—I don't know," stammered Jameson.

His wife, hearing voices, cautiously peeped out from under the coverlet.

"Robbers!" she cried shrilly. "They have been here again. Have they shot you, Harvey?"

"No, wife, I'm not shot," said Harvey, "an' I don't think there's been any robbers round. Fact is I've been sleep-walking."

"What!"

"I've been walkin' in my sleep, sure as you live," groaned the miller. "I'm all wet, so I must have gone out of doors, an' the Lord only knows where I have been or what I've been doin'. I was dreamin' of that fifty dollars' ——

He broke off and hurried to the spot in which he had hidden the money. It was not there.

"You're rather old for such capers, Harvey," his wife was saying.

But he didn't hear her. Very blankly he turned to Dick, who had now retreated to the threshold where Jennie was standing, white and startled, but ravishingly pretty.

"Lad," the miller said solemnly, "I believe I've robbed myself. I've heard of such things, and now I believe I've just done that, an' I hain't got a notion where I put the money."

"Is it gone?"

"Yes."

"Then you had best put on dry clothes, sir, while I go out and try to follow the tracks you have probably left in the garden. Your feet are so muddy I'm sure you must have been there. I'll report in a few moments."

A whispered sentence to Jennie at the door, and Dick was off to don his boots and laugh at the remembrance of the miller's plight.

With a lantern he went out into the rain, and his gravity departed again as under the window of the miller's chamber he discovered deeply indented footprints, which proved that Jameson had emerged like a schoolboy.

The big, bare feet left plain traces in the soft soil of the garden. Dick followed them on across the road, and found that they ceased at one corner of the mill. A loose board had been freshly replaced. He drew it out and there, in the aperture, found a small tin box.

Taking it out, he hurried back to find Jameson, his wife and Jennie up and dressed, waiting for him.

The miller took the box eagerly and opened it with scarcely steady hands. There were the fifty dollars, and under them the money of which he had thought Dick had robbed him.

"Lad," he said turning to his employe, "I've been thinkin' ill of you for the last few days, an' I ask your pardon. If I can ever do you a good turn call on me."

"I take your word, sir," said Dick, cheerfully, going straight to Jennie and taking her hand. "I want your consent to my marrying Jennie some day when I have proved myself able to take care of her. We love each other, and I hope, sir, you'll not forget what love was to yourself once."

"No, I don't, lad," said the miller, with a tender glance towards his wife; "but a mill hand gets but poor wages, and you'll have to wait a while."

"As for that," said Dick, "I think you'll have to look for another mill hand, Mr. Jameson, for I have another offer, and intend taking it. I wasn't brought up to labor and was at college when my father died, leaving me, instead of the thousands I expected, nothing but my empty, untrained hands. I left the college and fate led me hither. If I have shown no talent as a miller, I have won the sweetest girl in the world to love me. Now a friend of my father's offers me the post of bookkeeper in his bank at a salary on which Jennie and I can live, I know. I didn't take your money, sir, and I'll forgive you for suspecting that I did if you'll give me Jennie."

"What do you say, daughter?", asked the old man wistfully.

"I love him, father," she whispered.

"Then I'll only say, 'God bless you both!'" said the miller.

### An Albino Among Swallows.

On Thursday last, writes a correspondent of the London Times, when I arrived at Westgate-on-Sea, I was told by my gardener that a white swallow had been seen during the last few days at Birchington, a village about two miles from here. I determined to go over and see it next day. Alas! before I arrived there the bird had disappeared. On the same evening it was brought to me alive, with one wing shattered by a gunshot. Its beauty had proved its doom, and, as if rare loveliness were a crime, a price had been put on its head, and several men with guns, not licensed, had been watching for it. The man who struck it lost it in the long grass of a meadow, and some hours afterward it was picked up by two little boys.

With great care and attention I have been able to keep it alive, and, so far, save it from the birdstuffer. It now readily takes flies from one's hand, and is very tame; but through the cruel cupidity of so-called bird collectors, it will never be able to fly again, and a beautiful rarity of nature, with its snow-white wings glistening in the sun, has been lost. The eyes have a pink tinge, and the under part of the body is pure white; the head, back, and upper part of the wings are of a pretty light mouse color.

### The Height of Economy.

The Husband—You're not economical.

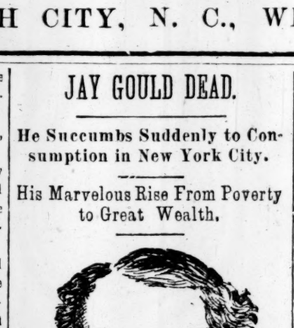
The Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is?

Russia has published a statement of the seizure by her cruisers of British sealers in Bering sea, showing her course to be blameless.

## JAY GOULD DEAD.

### He Succumbs Suddenly to Consumption in New York City.

### His Marvelous Rise From Poverty to Great Wealth.



JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould, the great figure in the history of Wall street, died the other morning at his home in New York City.

The cause of death was pulmonary consumption. All night long the members of Mr. Gould's family were at his bedside. Early on the previous evening it became known that his death was only a matter of hours. He had never rallied after he had a hemorrhage of the lungs on the day before Thanksgiving. He had another hemorrhage two days later, and still another on the previous Wednesday. This announcement was a surprise to all but the most intimate acquaintances of Mr. Gould. It had all along been supposed that he was suffering from nervous dyspepsia.

From an early hour in the night before his death Mr. Gould began sinking rapidly. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible.

Dr. John R. Paxton, the pastor of Mr. Gould's church, was at the house in the night before his death. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould, Mr. Harold Gould and Miss Annie Gould.

### Sketch of His Career.

Although the foremost financier of the century and a man whose powerful influence was perhaps more widespread than that wielded by any other one man at the present day, comparatively little is publicly known of the early history and domestic career of Jay Gould.

Jay Gould was born at Stratton Falls, Delaware County, N. Y., May 27, 1837. His father, John B. Gould, was a farmer and also kept a general store at that place. When sixteen years old Jay Gould was employed as a clerk in the variety store of Squire Burnham, and devoted his leisure time to the study of bookkeeping and geometry, becoming expert in civil engineering also, having a great natural aptitude for figures.

He adopted surveying as a business, making many maps of Rensselaer and Albany Counties, afterward writing a history of the former county and publishing it, together with his maps, among the residents. With the profits from these sales and the invention of a range finder during the moonlight nights a clerk he was enabled to buy out the surveying firm by which he was employed. He subsequently became interested in a tannery at Gouldsboro, Penn., with Zadoc Pratt for a partner. Mr. Pratt sold his share to Charles M. Leupp, who died, and the concern was sold to H. D. Snyder.

About this time Jay Gould came to New York to reside and fell in love with the daughter of a grocer at whose house he boarded, and as his affections were reciprocated a speedy marriage followed. His first stock transaction was made about this time. His father-in-law held shares in the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, which was in bad financial condition, and the young Benedict was asked to negotiate a sale on the best terms possible. Instead of placing the stock on the market, young Gould examined the road and saw possibilities of a future for it. He therefore took the shares himself at their market value, purchased more, obtained control of the entire property and sold it to a rival company at a large profit.

Jay Gould first entered Wall street as a partner in the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, a little later he became connected with the Erie Railroad, first as Director, then Treasurer and afterward President. It was as managing power of the Erie that Mr. Gould laid the foundation of his fortune, and his money and influence, applied with his shrewd, unerring business instinct, enabled him to extend his acquisition of railroad property to the control of the Union Pacific and its various connections, giving him an immense control of transcontinental railroad affairs.

His force and the determination with which he carried out the boldest of plans amazed even the heaviest operators in railroad matters, yet his connection with a "deal" was rarely suspected until the business had been consummated, as his transactions were usually made through others. But one case of defeat in a project is on record against him, namely, the attempt of the Erie to secure the Albany and Susquehanna. After a long legal fight the road was leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but the battle was not relinquished until victory was beyond hope.

The pet hobby of Mr. Gould was undoubtedly the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to secure its control he devoted the best energies of his life, soon placing himself in a position to dictate terms to the gigantic corporation. His control of the elevated railroads was acquired as easily and as simply as his telegraph transaction. With his immense wealth and a thorough knowledge of how effective a weapon it could be made Jay Gould had apparently but to wish to have his desire granted.

His unyielding firmness was never more strikingly illustrated than in the strike of telegraphers against the Western Union. The company lost over half a million dollars, and the stockholders became alarmed and unwilling yielding, but Gould held out until the strikers were compelled to give in.

When the Missouri Pacific was sought by Mr. Gould he made an offer of $1,500,000 for the controlling interest, then owned by Commodore Garrison, and was met with an offer to sell at $2,500,000. Mr. Gould retorted that he could have had the property for $2,000,000 on the day previous, and retired. The next day he returned to accept the terms, but was told that the price was then $3,800,000 or a million more than the day previous. Mr. Gould remarked simply, "I'll take it," and he did.

It was his habit to travel frequently over every mile of his railroads and learn for himself by a tour of inspection exactly what state his property was in at all times. His private car "Convoy" was used for such trips, and the owner has often spent two or three weeks in the car, dining and sleeping aboard. His inspections were all minute to the smallest detail, and questions were asked directly of employes as to their duties and the progress of the work performed by them.

Personally Jay Gould was a man of very unimpressive appearance, and gave no evidence outwardly of his wealth. His manner was quick and nervous, and even when arriving at the Western Union Building he would dart from his cab door to the elevator with surprising swiftness. He was small in stature, slightly built, and weighed about 110 pounds. One of the most complimentary things ever said about him was: "He is only three feet high, but then two feet of it is head."

In the matter of dress Mr. Gould was as in all his habits, very precise, yet never showy. His habits were domestic in the extreme, and he was devotedly attached to his family, being as considerate and kindly a father and husband as could be imagined. The family mode of living was always simple and unostentatious, the winter residence being at Fifth and Forty-seventh street. His personal habits were abstemious, and he neither drank nor used tobacco. He retired early and rose generally at six.

The country house of the Goulds at Irvington was always the favorite home of the financier, and is perhaps the finest in this vicinity. The conservatories are particularly fine and represent an outlay of vast sums of money. Mr. Gould was passionately fond of flowers and delighted to stroll through his immense hothouses. The library at Irvington had also many attractions for him and many hours were spent among its shelves of books by their owner, who retained his early aptitude for study throughout his entire life.

In speech he was epigrammatic and laconic, and fully realized the value of silence. He always shrank from publicity, and was modest and retiring to a great degree. It is said that his charities were larger than was generally believed, but that they were distributed with his characteristic desire to avoid publicity, and then directly to those in actual want. One notable act that became public was his telegram to the authorities at Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic to "draw on me for all the money you want."

His unruffled coolness under all circumstances, keen perception, prompt decision and action, as well as remarkable memory, were the strong natural factors that made his career successful. He had a quiet love of fun, and fully appreciated the humor of a practical joke, even if he were the butt of it, generally managing to turn the point against the jokers with ready wit.

Yachting was the principal form in which his inherent love for outdoor recreation found expression, and, as in all things, his steam yacht Atalanta was built with reference to the highest development of speed that could be attained in a vessel that would offer suitable accommodation for her owner and his guests. The yacht was used very little for cruising, but was one of the first of the fleet that forms a procession on the Hudson every day in summer, carrying their owners to and from their country seats on the river.

The family of Jay Gould consists of six children, four boys and two girls. George J. Gould, the eldest, is now about twenty-six years of age, and inherits many of the traits of his father, whom he will probably succeed in the management of the vast fortune, the care of which demands an enormous amount of tact, energy and natural shrewdness. The other sons are Edwin, who recently married a daughter of Dr. Sharaly, Howard and Harold. The daughters are Miss Helen and Miss Annie.

The wife of Jay Gould died two years ago. Mrs. Gould was a Miss Miller, whose father was a successful grocer of New York.

### Characteristics of Mr. Gould.

Mr. Gould could not make a speech. He is said to have made only four or five speeches in his life, the longest of which was about seventy-five words. He was a great reader of the new-papers and got much quiet fun from them. He was a close observer, finding many points of interest which other people passed over. He spent nearly all his spare time in reading.

Mr. Gould's great aim was to keep his head clear by living plainly, his only indulgence being coffee, of which he was extremely fond. He scarcely knew the taste of liquor, but occasionally took a sip of wine for courtesy's sake. He was not a smoker.

Mr. Gould was in the habit of rising about 6 in summer and by 7 at latest in winter. He was never idle from the time he left his home until he returned, often not even then, as he frequently brought back reports of the operations of his corporations, which he studied deeply until bed time. He went to the theatre rarely, though he had a box at the Metropolitan Opera House.

He generally spoke without inflections or gestures. Unless he were the questioner, he did not talk even for the purpose of enlivening a dull conversation. When seated he invariably leaned back in his chair, with one leg thrown over the other. When standing he liked to rest his hand upon something. Generally he had something in his hand, a letter, a scrap of paper or pencil, which he twirled almost incessantly, though not nervously.

It was almost impossible to interview Mr. Gould except when he had some specific object in view, as when he consented to have his strong box opened and his millions of gilt-edged securities inspected. He wished to offset the report that he was weak financially, and his object was accomplished. But at other times he was secretive and uncommunicative. When asked by the interviewer as to the report that he and Russell Sage were very large holders in Atchison, he replied quietly: "Well, we might have less."

He has been much sought by publishers without avail, one having gone so far as to offer him $50,000 and forty per cent. royalty to write a book, furnishing a stenographer free. Mr. Gould did not even reply.

Outside of his business Mr. Gould's hobbies, if he had any, were his books, his flowers and his home. His florist received $150 per month for his services and always had the table graced with rare, rich specimens from the hothouse. Mr. Gould's office was not ostentatious. He had only two rooms in the Western Union Building, in one of which his son George stayed with him. He had few intimate friends.

### An Estimate of Mr. Gould's Wealth.

Probably there is nothing in which the public takes more interest when a rich man dies than to learn the size of the fortune he has left. When it is as large as the one Mr. Gould has left it is obviously difficult, says the New York Sun, to make an accurate estimate. Mr. Gould's principal holdings of securities are well known to all of his associates, and, to an extent, to other people. In the following table every item, except that of miscellaneous securities, is known to be correct. It will be seen from this that fully one-half of his fortune is in three stocks: Western Union, Manhattan and Missouri Pacific. His estate, when inventoried, will show about as follows:

| Securities. | Par Value. | Market Value. |
|---|---|---|
| West. Union stock.. | $22,000,000 | $19,140,000 |
| Manhat. R.R. stock | 10,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Mo. Pacific stock... | 12,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Mo. Pacific bonds.. | 15,000,000 | 13,500,000 |
| Texas Pacific bonds. | 5,500,000 | 1,320,000 |
| Wabash R. R. stock | 10,000,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Miscellaneous bonds | 30,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Cash and real estate | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Totals ..... | $110,000,000 | $75,64 1,000 |

Mr. Gould has made a deed of trust which will prevent his holding of Manhattan Railway, Western Union, and Missouri Pacific from being distributed, at least for some years to come.

He unquestionably took great pride in his management of the Western Union Telegraph and Manhattan Railway, and it was his intention, or at least his hope, to restore Missouri Pacific stock to a dividend-paying basis some time next year. One reason for his placing his holdings in these three companies in trust was to perpetuate his name and influence in connection with their management.

In 1881 Jay Gould secured his first interest in the New York elevated railroads, and a few months later it was said upon "the street" that Jay Gould's solvency was a matter of conjecture and doubt among bankers and brokers. This both incensed and grieved the millionaire, and he invited investigation into his financial standing. He summoned several gentlemen to his private office on March 13, 1882, and invited their inspection of certificates of stock bearing a face value of $53,000,000, all in his own name. "If that isn't proof enough I can produce so no $20,000,000 more," said he, but the proof was ample and satisfied the gentlemen forming the committee.

THE United States War Department is negotiating with the Armstrong Company, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid fire gun, which is said to be twenty per cent. more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the guns in the United States.

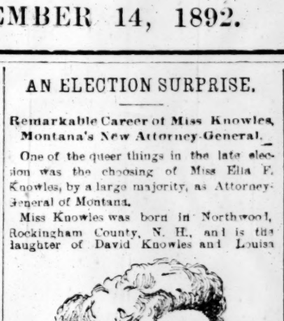
IN accordance with the new emigration laws of the United States, all of the emigrants booked for passage now take an oath before the magistrate that they are going to join relatives in America.

## AN ELECTION SURPRISE.

### Remarkable Career of Miss Knowles, Montana's New Attorney-General.

One of the queer things in the late election was the choosing of Miss Ella F. Knowles, by a large majority, as Attorney-General of Montana.

Miss Knowles was born in Northwood, Rockingham County, N. H., and is the laughter of David Knowles and Louisa



MISS ELLA F. KNOWLES.

Knowles. Her mother died when she was fourteen years of age, and she graduated from the Northwood Seminary at the age of fifteen, and one year later from the New Hampshire State Normal School. Afterward she went to Bates College, Lewiston, Me., from which she graduated in the class of '84, receiving the degree of A. B. Four years later the College conferred on her the degree of A. M.

In 1885 Miss Knowles commenced the study of law in the office of Burnham & Brown, Manchester, N. H. She prosecuted her studies there about a year, when on account of ill health, she went West, and took the chair of elocution and Latin in Iowa College. Being advised by physicians to go among the mountains, she came to Helena in the fall of 1887. She taught one year in the central school here, and then resumed the study of law. There was considerable prejudice against allowing her to practice. So the little women went to work among the members of the last Territorial Legislature, that of 1888-89, and had a bill introduced and passed to admit women to practice law. She was admitted to the bar on December 3, 1889. Now she has a practice of which many men would be proud, and is peculiarly popular among them. The criminal court does not frighten her.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### In the Senate.

2D DAY.—As soon as the Secretary finished the reading of the journal Private Secretary Pruden announced and delivered the President's annual message, which was thereupon laid before the Senate and read by Secretary McCook.——Mr. Bate introduced a bill to repeal the law relating to the appointment of election supervisors.——Mr. Vest offered a resolution of enquiry by the Census Committee into charges that census enumerators in Missouri and elsewhere had made lists of voters for partisan use in the late election under instructions from the bureau, and that certain clerks of the Census Bureau were sent to the State of New York to perform partisan service while drawing Government pay.——Among other bills and resolutions introduced were these: Mr. Chandler: To suspend immigration for one year. Mr. Peffer: To prohibit the collection of special liquor taxes from those not authorized by State laws to deal in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Vest: To create a bureau in the Department of Agriculture for the gathering of public information as to the production and shipping of cattle.

3D DAY.—Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El of New York, was introduced to the Vice-President by Chaplain Butler and invoked the divine benediction.——Mr. Hill introduced a bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.——Mr. Vest addressed the Senate on his resolution to appoint a commission of three to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of Indians for the cession of their remaining lands to the United States.

4TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Gorman a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all correspondence relative to advances made by the city of Baltimore in the War of 1812.——On motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate at 12:35 p. m. went into executive session, and at one o'clock adjourned for three days.

### In the House.

2D DAY.—After the routine proceedings, at 12:15 Mr. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, was announced and presented the annual message, which Clerk Kerr immediately read. It was referred.——Among bills introduced were these: Mr. Chipman: To protect American workingmen. It prohibits aliens from working at any mechanical trade in the United States, or in any manner within its borders. Any contract to employ aliens is void. A violation of the law is made punishable by a fine of $100, or imprisonment for ninety days. Mr. Breckinridge: To repeal all sections of statutes relative to United States marshals and deputy marshals at the polls. Mr. Otis: To change the monetary system, reduce interest, fix the unit of value, and supply the States with a circulating medium. Mr. Raynor: To provide for the better protection of commerce and for the general welfare by the establishment of national quarantine.

3D DAY.—Isaac M. Wise, a Hebrew from Cincinnati, made the opening prayer.——The bill to stop the reduction in the Engineer Corps of the Navy was passed.——Mr. Williams introduced bills to repeal the Sherman Silver act.——Mr. Richardson called up Senate bill to provide for the printing and distribution of public documents. The object of the bill is to perfect a uniform law to govern public printing. It was discussed until adjournment.

4TH DAY.—The first business was Mr. Herbert's motion to table Mr. Holman's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill terminating reductions in the engineer corps of the navy was passed. The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Herbert's motion and it was carried, 110 yeas, eighty-six nays. The motion to reconsider was lost.——Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill reducing the postage on first-class matter, except postal cards, to one per cent. per half ounce.——The Public Printing bill was taken up, the seventy-sixth section being under consideration. On Mr. Holman's motion to recommit with instructions, a division resulted—seventy-six yeas, sixty nays. The point of no quorum was raised, and, pending the appointment of tellers, the House adjourned.

## FAVOR ANNEXATION.

### Enthusiastic Canadians Cheer the Stars and Stripes.

Annexationists made a demonstration at Stimpson, Canada, a few nights since, that opened the eyes of the federation leaders.

Nearly 1000 voters gathered in the Opera House and there listened to speeches in favor of annexation by Henri Matton, Mayn Huntley and Attorney Henry Lviddaw. At one point in the speeches a small body of anti-annexationists tried to raise a disturbance, but were quickly hustled out of the building.

Then a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Annexation, 418; Independence, ninety-two; Remain as we are, twenty-one.

At the close of the meeting some one raised the Stars and Stripes, which were loudly applauded, while the display of the Union Jack brought forth a storm of hisses.

THE receipts at the horse show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses but $73,500, thus leaving a profit of $101,500.

## CONGRESS REASSEMBLES.

### The Senate and House Formally Organize for Business.

### Scenes Attending the Opening of the Short Session.

The final session of the Fifty-second Congress was opened at noon on the appointed day for assemblage, and with probably a brief intermission during the holidays will continue until March 4, when a new Congress and a new Administration will come into existence. The President's message was not ready for transmission, so there was nothing to do but to adjourn over until next day. An unquestioned quorum was present in each branch, so that the routine work of the session will no doubt be promptly resumed after the President's recommendations have been received and read. A beautiful crisp winter day ushered in the session, and long before the hour of noon spectators began to arrive at the House wing of the Capitol in order to secure advantage of seats in the galleries. Members also began to arrive early and the seats presented on the floor was a lively and bustling one. In both Senate and House there was a rare display of beauty in the galleries and flowers on the floor, for although it was generally understood that no business could be transacted to-day, and that no communication would be received from the President, it is the habit of the Washington women to be in attendance on the opening ceremonies of Congress, and to see that the desk of her favorite statesman is suitably decorated.

Sharp upon the stroke of 12 Vice-President Morton brought the gavel down, barely missing a circular-shaped basket of roses that rested on his desk, and the Senate came to order. Chaplain Butler, in his prayer, referred feelingly to the President's recent affliction. There was a surprisingly large number of Senators present, seventy-one of the eighty-eight being ready for business. Among the absentees were the two New York senators. After the opening prayer by the Chaplain, Senator Morrill presented the certificate of election of his colleague, Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, for the unexpired term of George F. Edmunds, terminating March 3, 1893, and for the ensuing term of six years. Upon the arm of his venerable colleague, Mr. Proctor, advanced to the dais of the Vice-President's desk, and Mr. Morton administered the statutory oath. Senator Sherman presented the customary resolution instructing the Secretary to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. Senator Hale offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a committee of two to join a similar committee on the part of the House to inform the President that a quorum of each House was present, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Two resolutions were adopted and Messrs. Hale and Gorman were named as the committee. Mr. Sherman suggested that the Senate should take a recess until 1 o'clock, which was agreed to. On reassembling the Senate received a message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Kerr, its Clerk, announcing that a quorum had appeared, and that it was ready to proceed to business. At 1:31 Senators Hale and Gorman appeared, and Mr. Hale reported that they had performed the duty assigned them. The President had responded that he would send a message in writing to Congress at the beginning of to-morrow's session. Thereupon the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned.

In the House, as the hands of the clock pointed to twelve, Speaker Crisp ascended to the Speaker's chair, and as his gavel dropped a sudden hush followed the noise and confusion. The blind chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered a brief and impressive prayer. Two hundred and twenty-four members having responded to the roll call, the Clerk was ordered to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. A committee, composed of Messrs. Springer, Forney and O'Neill (Pennsylvania), was appointed to join a committee of the Senate to announce to the President that both Houses were in session and ready to receive any communication he saw fit to make. Mr. Payne, of New York, presented the petition of John L. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Southern District of New York, for a hearing before the bar of the House of Representatives, "he having been denied a hearing by a committee of the House." It was referred to the Select Committee appointed to investigate the administration of United States election laws in the city of New York. The credentials of John L. McLaurin, from the Sixth District of South Carolina; S. G. Hilborn, from the Third California District; Lewis B. Oneghan, from the Sixteenth Ohio District; John B. Brown, from the First Maryland District, and Sykes, from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, were read and approved. The members-elect came forward and were sworn in. The report of the Utah Commission, the report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the report submitted by the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers were read by title and referred. At 12:40, upon motion of Mr. McMillin, the House took a recess for thirty minutes in order to give the committee appointed to wait upon the President opportunity to report. At 1:35 the committee returned, and Mr. Springer announced that the commission with which they were charged had been executed and that the President would send a communication to the House next day. Mr. English, of New Jersey, announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Edward E. McDonald, and stated that at a future time he hoped to submit some appropriate remarks. He offered the usual resolutions of respect and asked that as an additional mark of respect the House adjourn. The resolutions were adopted, and at 1:40 the House adjourned.

## MR. FOSTER'S REPORT.

### The Secretary of the Treasury on the State of National Finances.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, in his annual report as to the financial operation of the Government estimates the revenues for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, as follows:

From customs, $198,000,000; from internal revenue, $165,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $20,000,000; from postal service, $80,336,350.44. Total estimated revenues, $463,336,350.44.

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows: For the civil establishment, $108,000,000; for the military establishment, $49,000,000; for the naval establishment, $31,000,000; for the Indian service, $9,000,000; for pensions, $158,000,000; for interest on the public debt, $26,000,000; for postal service, $80,336,350.44; total estimated expenditures, $461,336,350.44, leaving an estimated surplus for the year of $2,000,000.

Following is submitted as the probable condition of the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1893: Cash in the Treasury July 1, 1892, including gold reserves, $126,992,377.03; surplus for year, as above, $2,000,000; deposits during the year for redemption of National bank notes, $2,500,000. Total amount available, $131,-492,377.03. Less redemption of National bank notes during the year, $9,500,000. Redemption of bonds, interest notes, and fractional currency during the year, $700,000. Total, $10,200,000. Cash balance available June 30, 1893, $120,992,377.03.

It is estimated that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1894 will be on the basis named below: From customs, $210,000,000; from internal revenue, $175,-000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $20,-000,000; from postal service, $85,121,385.38. Total estimated revenues, $470,121,385.38.

THE National Farmers' Congress at Lincoln, Neb., adjourned to meet next year at Savanah, Ga., after passing several resolutions on National matters.

## LATER NEWS.

CAPTAIN B. F. MILLER and wife were found dead in their room at Newport, Penn., having been suffocated by coal gas.

THE provisions of Jay Gould's will were made known in New York City. George Gould receives the lion's share. The three grown sons and Miss Helen Gould are made executors and trustees. $5,000,000 is bequeathed to George Gould in recognition of his business ability. The residuary estate, amounting to about $70,000,000, is divided equally among the four sons and two daughters.

CHARLES ROGERS MOULTON shot and killed Mrs. M. S. Story at Seattle, Washington, because she refused to marry him, and then shot himself dead.

THE banking firm of L. and N. Wilezinski, of Greenville, Miss., has failed, with liabilities estimated at $500,000. The firm was established in 1881, and has done the largest banking and wholesale merchandise business in the Mississippi Valley.

FOUR colored men were drowned in Bayou La Fourche, opposite Rose' Hill plantation, Louisiana, by the upsetting of a skiff. Two other men were in the boat and were saved.

THE National Prison Association, after a visit to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, held its closing session at Baltimore, Md.

A CYCLONE with a track of from one hundred to four hundred yards in width and about ten miles long swept through the central portion of the county in which is located Brenham, Texas. Houses were crushed over the heads of farmers' families, while those who tried to escape were caught in falling timbers and three perished.

THE United States Civil Service

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Harrison, like all his public papers, is an able one. It is concise, comprehensive, terse and trenchant. Those who anticipated a doleful wail are disappointed. There is not a line that indicates defeat; not a word that denotes surrender.

The first part of the message is devoted to the consideration of the Tariff questions. The logic is impregnable, the facts are undeniable and the conclusions in defense of Protection is irresistible. The remainder of the document is largely devoted to a resume of the work of the Administration, and the transactions of the several Departments.

Never before, it is safe to say, has an outgoing and defeated President been able to show as grand a record of achievements, by wise legislation of the party he represents and by efficient and pure administration, as that which President Harrison submits to the sober judgment of the people and the passionless verdict of history.

## OUR SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The CAROLINIAN has long advocated a change in our Southern manner of farming; that instead of so much cotton, there should be diversifying—a larger area devoted to food crops. It is gratifying to know that a "new departure," and in the right direction, is taking place.

It is stated that the past season 2,500,000 acres less of cotton was planted, and that on these acres so much additional of food crops were cultivated. And this is now being felt, not only in advancing the price of cotton some two and a half cents a pound—a gain to the South of $87,500,000 in actual cash—but by the raising of our own food crops and keeping the money at home we have been sending North for supplies, we are becoming less dependent and more self-reliant.

The CAROLINIAN holds that this is the true policy for the South, and as it continued, growing prosperity will follow.

## STRANGE!

It is an indisputable fact that there are more factories running in this country than ever before; that the output of manufactured goods is greater; that the export trade is very much larger; that the laborer has more money laid away in savings banks, and that there never has been a time in our history when work was more abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by the power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. And yet, in the face of all this known prosperity, the people have voted for a change—voted to change a certainty for an uncertainty! Strange, isn't it?

The CAROLINIAN contends that foreign immigration must be restricted. They are pouring into this country—flock into the cities, crowd into the mining and manufacturing districts, take the place of native workmen, live in squalor and degradation, and have not the qualities which constitute true American citizenship. They are gobbled up in the Democratic party, and, before they can speak our language, vote the Democratic ticket.

A careful analysis of all the data collected concerning farm wages from 1840 to 1865, in comparison with results of the more recent investigations, will show that in fifty years the compensation for farm labor has very nearly doubled.

"Brother," says a Georgia editor don't stop your paper because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage didn't agree with us either, but we didn't drop you from our subscription list on that account."

It is encouraging to note that there will be an estimated cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of about $21,000,000, instead of the deficit Democrats have predicted.

The prices of farm products cannot be affected by individuals or combinations. The only thing to do is to grow such crops as give promise of the best return, and grow the largest crops possible at the least cost.

During the first six months of the present calendar year forty new Cotton mills have been built in the United States, twenty one of them in the South.

A Boston doctor says "there are 5,000,000 insane persons in America." This is one explanation of Mr. Cleveland's majority.

The State vote for Governor was: Carr, 129,955; Fowches, 90,194; Exum, 45,592, and Templeton, Pro., 1,436.

Jay Gould subscribed $250,000 to be Democratic campaign fund.

One of the most creditable achievements of the present Administration has been the reduction of the public debt bearing interest under it. Since March 4, 1889, this debt has been reduced $259,073,240, and the annual interest charge lessened 33 per cent.

Every wise man must admit that was a better use of the 'surplus" than to loan it to favored bankers without interest, as was done under the Cleveland administration. This peculiar method is recalled by the following comment in the President's message:

"If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or depositing it in favored banks without interest, while the government continued to pay to these very banks upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests."

## AN ELEPHANT ON ITS HANDS.

The Democratic party has a big elephant on its hands. It has dickered with all kinds of men, with as many ideas. It has fought the Peoples' party in the South and fused with it in the West. It has declared for good money in the Eastern and Northern States and promised free silver to the Western and Southern. To the South it has promised Free Trade; to the North something else. It has aroused the employer against the employe, and the employe against his employer, and the farmer against both. The question is, How will the party reconcile the different and diametrically opposite views it has dickered with? Remember, "a house divided must fall."

Governor-elect Carr has been to Washington city. In an interview with the "Post" he stated that had the Republicans been united Harrison would have carried this State, that thousands of negroes voted the Democratic ticket: that the political status in North Carolina is still a very serious matter, and that how it will stand two and four years hence will largely depend on the new Congress.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1892.

The more study the Democrats give to the President's message the less they like it. It is a hard matter of fact presentation of figures showing just what the Republican party has done for the country, and the Democrats already realize that it is going to be constantly referred to by those they have hoodwinked, as it becomes more and more apparent, as it will from the time they take control of Congress and the government, that the campaign promises they made are impossible and impracticable. There is no going behind the increase of 287 per cent in the wealth of the country since it passed under the control of the Republican party, an increase unparrelled by the history of any country of the world. But the parts of the message that hurt the Democrats the most are those which tell them that in accordance with their promises they are expected to overthrow the protection system and inaugurate a tariff for revenue only, and that retrogression in the prosperity of the country will be a crime; they do not like to be reminded of those things.

The restrictions upon fraudulent voting, in the present federal election laws are few enough and weak enough, but the Democrats are in such an almighty hurry to remove them that forgetting the present Republican majority in the Senate a bill has already been introduce in both House and Senate to repeal them all. Senator Hoar truly says that when these laws are repealed "all that will be necessary in great cities like New York and Chicago, and in many of the States, will be for the Democratic managers, before an election, to declare what majority they desire and such majority will be returned. It would seem if this policy is to be carried out to be a pity to put the people to the expense of an election." The Democrats are figuring through the repeal of these laws to continue in power indefinitely. They calculate upon a permanent solid South and a large enough manufactured vote in New York, Chicago and other cities to give them permanent control of a majority of the electoral college. What a beginning for the great Democratic "era of reform," and how pleasant must be the prospect to those who have allowed themselves to believe that anything good or wholesome could come from a party with such a record as the Democratic party has.

"Circumstances alter cases," in politics as in everything else. The very Democratic Congressmen who talked wildly about impeaching Secretary Foster when he said that if it became necessary he would not hesitate to use a portion of the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund in the treasury to meet the obligations of the government, are now themselves saying that if there is a deficit in the Treasury after it passes under Democratic control this reserve fund can be used to make it up.

There appears to be a good many Democrats in Congress who have such short memories that they have already forgotten that the declared in their national platform and upon the stump that protection to American industries was unconstitutional. Some of them favor protection secretly, others openly. Among the latter is Representative Boatner of Louisiana, who says of the tariff bill to be prepared by this party: "There should be incidental protection for certain American industries, and I believe that President-elect Cleveland will make them known when the proper time comes that he favors this system of tariff."

Heaven sends us good meat, but the devil sends us cooks.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

The December ECLECTIC presents us an excellent selection of papers, the first being a study of "Cholera and Our Protection Against It," full of suggestion and illumination on a pregnant topic. "The Boyhood of Columbus" is a grouping of the authentic facts concerning a little known portion of the great navigator's life. The characteristics which mark the lamented Tennyson as a poet are brilliantly analyzed. Another deceased celebrity, Ernest Renan, the greatest prose writer in the French language, is criticized with skill and discrimination. "Our Modern Globe" is a scientific article on an interesting subject. An ascent of Mount Aetna is described and tells about that historic volcano, which has been celebrated since the days of Homer. Among other notable articles are: Fancies Concerning a Future State; The University of Fez, a great Mohammadan college; Society in Ancient Venice; The Recent Heat Wave: An English Officer among the Apulian Brigands, and Over Education. The poems, sketches and short articles are well selected.

### A Millionaire's Boyhood.

The millionaire, John H. Starin, was a poor boy. The first pair of boots he ever owned, he wore only in the village, carrying on his shoulders while going to and fro so as not to wear them out. He owns a fine estate of fourteen hundred acres in Montgomery county, New York, near his old birthplace. "I bought that place," he writes, "because of the fine flavor of the apples that grow in a certain orchard where I used to hook them when I was a bareheaded, barefooted boy in a pair of cut-down trousers held on by one suspender strap. I used to say that if I ever got rich I'd own that orchard, and now I do own it."

### Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote "I was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God, I am now a well and a hearty woman." Trial bottles free at Alex Wadsworth's drug store; regular size 50c and $1.

### Respect for the President.

New York Sun, Dem.

The general feeling toward President Harrison, in these last months of his term of office, is one of hearty respect and good will. There is nothing in his message that will diminish that sentiment, so far as Democrats are concerned.

Washerwomen, who win their daily bread over the tub, whose hands continually in hot water are cracked open by the action of the air upon them, will find that Salvation Oil will heal them like a charm. For cure of chapped hands and face there is nothing in the market that can be compared with that greatest of liniments.

In the Federal Court at Raleigh, Zach Rhodes, of Lenoir county, deputy U. S. Marshal, was tried for the murder of John Edwards, whom he had arrested for illicit distilling. When near his house he broke loose, called his dogs and set them on Rhodes and ran for a swamp. Rhodes warned him to stop, fired in the air first then at Edwards, killing him. Under the charge of the Judge the jury acquitted the prisone.

Don't lose time and make yourself worse with pills and sils. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

### A Sweet Novelty,

In England they are introducing a novelty in the confectionery trade in the shape of chocolate bombs. These consist of a shell of good chocolate paste moddeled into the shape of a conical bomb and filled with little toys, comfits, etc. A percussion cap is fitted at the end, and the bomb being dropped on the table explodes with a loud report, scattering its contents right and left.

For health and happiness, the boon of all mankind, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Goldsboro Argus says: With the 1st of January an ordinance requiring $500 for privilege to sell whiskey in Goldsboro will go into effect.

For water brash and sour stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator.

"Here," said the cook, dipping his ladle into the immense kettle, bringing up two chickens and two or three hares, and handing it to Sancho who stood by with a wistful expression, "take this and stay your stomach with it until supper is ready."

For biliousness and headache Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine the world ever saw.—H. M. Jones, Macon, Ga.

The Bethel "Herald" says a negro named John Wilkins was accidentally killed near that place last week by a falling tree.

He took her out for an ice-cream treat,
His pretty, blue-eyed Sal,
But fainted when he read the sign
Cream, 90 cents a gal.

We gloried in old days to hear of an Admiral "dashed to the mast," but the sweet girls of to-day would rather prefer a Lieutenant-Commander mashed to the lass.

One of the courts has decided that shoes sent to a cobbler for repairs must be returned within a reasonable time. This will save the recording angel's lying department a vast amount of trouble.

### True

How large a portion of our happiness in this world arises from its vicissitudes. The truth is become a maxim continually proposed and immediately assented to, but who considers it? They are the changes, of daily life which stimulate hope, regulate business, propose rest and reward labor. Like our daily bread, they must be looked for and prepared for. June and beauty are of little value unless marked. Our actions must be numbered like our milestones, and stand as they do at their appropriate sites, if we would rejoice in our progress.

You feel weak and faint in the stomach—no appetite. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Thistles, according to the London Vegetarian Federal Union, are desirable articles of human food. If boiled they are like delicate turnip tops, and may be eaten like spinach on toast, with poached or fried eggs, and with a little olive oil, or mixed with cream.

Unquiet meals make ill digestion


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Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issue everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall, Christine Terhune Herrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "At the Toilett." Grace King, Olive Thorne, Miller and Cadace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. T. W. Higginson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

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| Harper's Weekly | 4 00 |
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| Harper's Young People | 2 00 |

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Bound volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, or by express free of expenses (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7.00 per volume.

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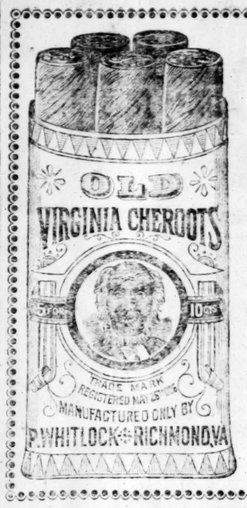
Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid all chances of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address,
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.






**Ladies**

Sometimes object to a Pipe, and every one objects to a Bad Cigar. You can smoke

OLD VIRGINIA CHEROOTS

with perfect satisfaction both to yourself and friends, as their aroma is equal to the Best Cigar. FIVE for TEN CENTS.



Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE BEST MADE 25C.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.



SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.

*Positively cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Backache, etc.*

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.


### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.


GREATEST FAMILY WEEKLY
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is now entering upon its 16th year of phenomenal success.
No other family weekly in the country has had such a growth, and maintained it so steadily.
It goes into every County in the United States, and has clubs of subscribers at nearly every Postoffice.
It has gained this proud position solely on its merits as a highly-interesting family newspaper.

For the Year 1893.

It will be made much better and more attractive than ever. While retaining all of its present popular features, it will constantly add new ones.

ITS FEATURES:

WAR PICTURES, by Thos. Nast, the famous artist.
WAR HISTORY, by men who actually served and fought in the struggle.
SHORT STORIES of Romance, Travel, Experience and Adventure, by leading writers.
WASHINGTON NEWS. Full accounts of what is taking place at the seat of Government; careful reports of all important matters in Congress and the Executive Departments; gossip about public men.
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. Edited by a lady of National reputation.
G. A. R., W. R. C., AND S. OF V. NEWS., more full and complete than published by any other paper.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, ably edited by practical men.
GENERAL NEWS, carefully compiled.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is strictly non-partisan, and thoroughly American. It believes in the greatest good to the greatest number of our people, and the highest development of our institutions—in National unity and exalted loyalty.

Price $1 a Year Payable in Advance

It claims to give more and better matter for the sum of two cents a week than any other publication. Every line that appears in it is written for it, and has appeared in no other paper. It uses no syndicate or boiler-plate matter. Address—
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
1729 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.



ONE DOLLAR EVERY HOUR

is easily earned by any one of either sex in any part of the country, who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you can run no risk whatever. We fit you out complete, so that you can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. For those willing to do a little work, this is the grandest offer ever made. You can work all day, or in the evening only. If you are employed, and have a few spare hours at your disposal, utilize them, and add to your income.—our business will not interfere at all. You will be amazed on the start at the rapidity and ease by which you amass dollar upon dollar, day in and day out. Even beginners are successful from the first hour. Any one can run the business—none fail. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business which we offer. No capital risked. Women are grand workers; nowadays they make as much as men. They should try this business, as it is so well adapted to them. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, Portland, Me


Taken from Day Book 1815.

Potatoes, 50c per bushel; coffee 23c per lb, also 30c; nails 15c per lb; molasses, 66c per gal; tea, $1.16½ per lb; rum, 18c pint; cinnamon, 25c qtr lb; rice 4½c lb; snuff, 80c lb; vinegar, 33½c gal; hops, 40c pound; butter, 17c lb; flour, $9 75; corn, $1 33⅓ per bu; white corn 98c per bu; cheese 9c per lb; sugar, 20c lb eggs. 17c doz; soap, 17c lb; writing paper, $3.75 ream; lamb, 6c lb; shot 17c lb; powder, 84c codfish. 5c lb; pork. 16c lb.

Prices from a day book at Castine, Me, 1864-5: Flour $12 25 bbl; meal, 53c peck; salt, 90c bu; nails 12c lb; pork, 23c lb; rice, 18c lb; vinegar, 17c gal; molasses, $1 gal; lard, 28c lb; sugar, 28c lb; cream tartar, 80c lb; tea, $1.50 lb; saleratus. 9c lb; tobacco 85c per lb.

Hunger is the best seasoning for meat.


TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND
Oil Clothing

is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
will WEAR LONGER
than any other goods manufactured.
Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other.
A. C. ZIRCKEL & BRO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.


### VALUABLE PRIZES, FREE.

We are just in receipt of a very attractive Almanac for 1893, which, while it contains some very instructive reading, and all the almanac information for 1893, also contains a very unique and interesting contest, in which the publishers propose to give 102 valuable and useful articles to the successful contestants. The plan of the contest is to find seven superfluous figures scattered through the almanac, and make up a number which is to be the same as the number which the publishers have adopted, and is made up from the seven figures above mentioned. Try it; you will find it very interesting. The publishers will furnish you with the rules and all necessary information. Address The Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mention this paper.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator C. T. A of the late James Forbes, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. W. J. WILLIAMS,
Adm'r C. T. A.
Nov. 30th, 1892.


A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer
In Fresh Fish, Lobster
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents


NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF BUFFALO CITY MILLS (*Limited.*)

Notice is hereby given that on October 14th, 1892, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare County, North Carolina, for a mining and manufacturing corporation known as the "Buffalo City Mills, Limited." The business proposed to be conducted by the corporation is the purchase and sale of real estate and of growing timber; the manufacturing of lumber, shingles and all forms of wood; building tramways, railways, canals, telegraghs &c.; conducting generally timber and lumber business; cutting, manufacturing and preparing for market juniper, cypress, pine and all woods; cultivating the lands of the company for agricultural purposes; stock-raising; mining for fertilizing materials. &c.; operating fisheries; planting and working oyster beds; conducting a mercantile business in the counties of Dare, Pasquotank, Tyrrell, Hyde and elsewhere in North Carolina and maintaining agencies in other States, etc. Corporators: William P. Kamps, John W. Wheelock, Thomas G. Lovegrove and others. Capital stock $100,000; shares $100 each.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of Dare County.
JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk Superior Court of Dare. Oct. 17th 1892.


WANTED
LIVE AGENTS

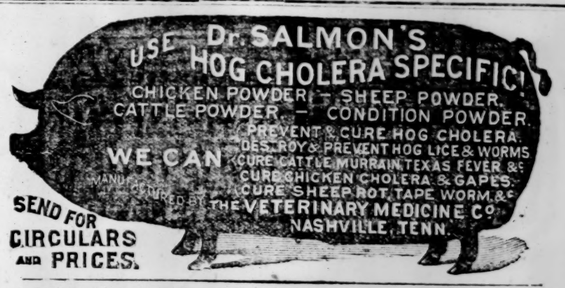
In every town in each state to sell our Solid Columbian Silver Table Knives and Forks; these goods are not plated goods but solid, and will hold their color equal to sterling silver goods and will cost only about one-quarter the prices of solid sterling silver. The goods are sold by agents only and we warrant them to stand the test of years or refund the money, a guarantee will go with each dozen and backed up by an old reliable company which has the reputation of making the best goods on the market. Samples sent on reciept of 25 cents, for which we will forward you our prices and discount to agents. Agents make from 10 to 25 dollars per day.

ADDRESS
The Upson & Hart Co.
Unionville, Conn.



Highest Market Price Paid for
COTTON SEED.
Carload Lots taken from any Point in Eastern North Carolina or Virginia.
BAGS FURNISHED.—
COTTON SEED MEAL,
COTTON SEED HULLS
For Sale or Exchange for Seed.
FARMER'S OIL MILLS,
Tarboro, N. C
*Mills at Shiloh, on Tar River. For Prices and Terms write to E. V. ZOELLER, Secretary and Treasurer.*




USE Dr. SALMON'S
HOG CHOLERA SPECIFIC
CHICKEN POWDER. SHEEP POWDER.
CATTLE POWDER. CONDITION POWDER.
PREVENT & CURE HOG CHOLERA.
DESTROY & PREVENT HOG LICE & WORMS
WE CAN CURE CATTLE MURRAIN, TEXAS FEVER &
CURE CHICKEN CHOLERA & GAPES.
CURE SHEEP ROT, TAPE WORM, &c
THE VETERINARY MEDICINE Co.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

Great Western ORGAN
Handsomer Than Ever. Finest of All.
Solid Walnut, Burled Panels, Elegant Finish.
A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN with a pure singing tone, from the softest whisper of a lute, to the grand harmony of an orchestra. 10 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds and double coupiers.
NEW STYLE 21 With Stool & Instructor ONLY $80
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT.
Phillips & Crew Co., Atlanta, Ga. ESTABLISHED 1865.



NO CURE PAY
ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS
WE WILL MAIL A BOX OF
TETTERINE!
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR
Tetter, Ground Itch, Itching Piles, Ring Worm and all Itching Skin Diseases.
If you have TETTER, it matters not how long it has existed, TETTERINE will as certainly cure you as you use it.
Harmless, Painless and Fragrant.
MONEY Refunded if you are dissatisfied with the results—References—Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, Chatham Bank, and National Bank of Savannah.
J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO.
SAVANNAH, GA.



MARYLAND ROASTER AND BAKER

FOR MEATS, FOWL, FISH, ETC., AND FOR BAKING BREAD, CAKES AND PUDDINGS.
BEST SIMPLEST AND CHEAPEST
THE STEAM produced by the process of cooking cannot escape, is absorbed by the article in the roaster, and acts as a basting. There is no evaporation, no drying up or burning, hence no shrinkage or loss of weight, and all the flavor and nutritious qualities of the food are retained. Tough meats are made tender, and any article roasted or baked will be sweeter, healthier and more digestible. Put the food in the roaster, place the roaster in a well heated oven; the roaster will do the cooking. It requires no attention. Can only be bought from dealers, the trade supplied by:
MATTHAI, INGRAM & CO.,
120 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
64 READE ST., NEW YORK.



"KIN-GO TEA"
is a choice blend of fine, high-grade Chinese Tea. Put up in attractive and original packages and packed in handsome counter display boxes of six pounds each (either size); is only sold in packages, at a reasonable and much lower price to the consumer than any other package tea on the market of any merit whatever and affords the dealer a fair profit; is a thoroughly reliable, first-class article, absolutely pure, always the same; free from dust.
DEALERS
will find the Five and Ten Cent packages the cheapest and most salable package tea on the market and consumers pronounce it "the best and most economical." Kin-Go Tea is convenient to handle, easy to sell and has proved a big success wherever introduced.
We are extremely anxious to have all dealers stock this tea, and earnestly request that you include a few boxes with your next order to your wholesale house; or order direct of us, we will see that you are supplied. For further information address
THE KIN-GO TEA CO., Baltimore, Md.



DIFFUSIBLE TONIC GIVES QUICK RELIEF FOR ALL FEVERS
The Only Remedy of its Kind.
RELIEVES AT ONCE
all Feverish conditions. When used promptly, in the first stages, will prevent Malarial Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, and quickly relieves all serious conditions in Hay Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
*Guaranteed to Break up Chills and Fever, Ague Colds and LaGrippe at once. No Bad Effects.*
A Medical Record Without Parallel:
*Yellow Fever, Jacksonville, Fla., 1888; Typhoid Fever, Nipsunee, Mich., 1889; Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Colds, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Influenza or LaGrippe.*
The Proprietor's guarantee with $1.00 bottles.
Sold by Druggists at 50c and $1 per bottle.
Prepared by Diffusible Tonic Co., Sturgis, Mich.



DR. FLANDERS' DIFFUSIBLE TONIC GIVES QUICK RELIEF FOR CHILLS



TAKE AN AGENCY FOR

DAGGETT'S Self-basting ROASTING PAN
Needed in every family.
Saves 20 Per Cent.
In Roasting and Makes the Best Bread in the world.
BEST UTENSIL in the universe.
Address nearest office for terms.
W. A. Daggett & Co., Vineland, N. J., Boston, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Chicago, Ill., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal., Galveston, Texas



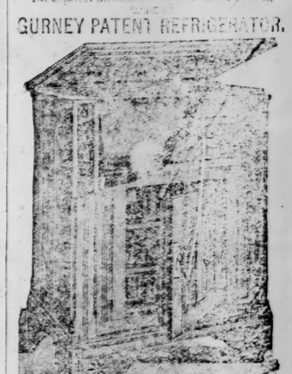
Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY—PRICE 25C
Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Try it! Only 25c.



P. P. P.
The PROVIDENTIAL PILE PREPARATION is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of Piles if our directions are followed. For sale by your druggist, or post paid on receipt of price, $1.00, and our guarantee to refund same if no cure follows our directions. References, any Bank in the United States.
Providential Pile Preparation Co.
SOUTH PITTSBURGH, TENN.



GURNEY PATENT REFRIGERATOR.



No. 3. Front sectional view showing position of removable galvanized ice compartment, mineral wool packing, etc.
THE ONLY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATOR.
The greatest economy of ice. The lowest average temperature.
If your dealer does not sell the "Gurney," send for Catalogue and Prices.
GURNEY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.



Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or bad blood cured
Brown's Iron Bitters
rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

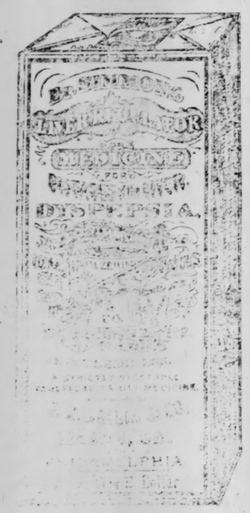


$16 TO $21

TYLER DESK CO., ST. LOUIS, MO
Our Mammoth Catalogue of BANK COUNTERS, DESKS, and other OFFICE FURNITURE for 1893 now ready. New Goods. New Styles in Desks, Tables, Chairs, Book Cases, Cabinets, &c., &c., and at matchless prices, as above indicated. Our goods are well-known and sold freely in every country that speaks English. Catalogues free. Postage 12c.

1828

It Originated!



DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—Monroe Bright. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and G. Scott Bell.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Burnsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. J. W. Stiff, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. S. Blackwell, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—B. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—J. P. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas, F. M. Cook Jr, Collector.

American Legion of Honor—J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr, and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

G. W. Ward,
*Attorney-at-Law.*
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.
Collections promptly made.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

C. C. Pool,
Attorney-at-Law.
*Real Estate a Specialty*
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
*At the Old Stand on Road Street*
ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
*DEALER IN COAL*

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
**All Orders filled Promptly.**
All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, skin diseases, Indigestion and Biliousness, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.



# The North Carolinian.

Wednesday. Dec, 14. 1892.


Another week of fine weather.

Cotton at Norfolk: good middling, 9.5-16c.; middling, 9¼c.

Shipments of Blue fish from the Coast are being made from here by railroad.

The annual meeting of the Pasquotank Sunday School Association was held here at the Presbyterian Church yesterday.

At about 9 o'clock last Wednesday night a bright meteor was seen passing over the sky catwardly, ended with a loud report.

We are pained to learn of the bereavement of our worthy and esteemed old friend Elisha Harris, residing a few miles in the country, in the loss of his beloved wife, whose death occurred on the evening of the 6th inst. Her age was about 70 years.

Rev. George F. Greene, formerly of Elizabeth City and for some time Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Berkley, has been given the pastoral charge of the Methodist Church at Lynnhaven, Va., during the coming year.

There is a law on our statute books making it a penal offense to carry concealed deadly weapons. It ought to be rigidly enforced. Unfortunately, it is not. The habit of carrying loaded pistols is quite too common. The practice should be effectually broken up.

On the evening of the 6th inst, at her home on Fearing street, Mrs Carrie C., wife of Mr. Erskine Ehringhaus, departed this life, aged 35 years, 11 months and 28 days. She was a daughter of the late John M. Mathews, and was a lady much esteemed for her genial and amiable traits of character. The funeral obsequies took place on Thursday, at the Episcopal Church, conducted by the Rector, Rev. L. Williams.

As briefly announced in our last issue, Mr. Grant B. Thompson, after a lingering illness, died at his residence on Pennsylvania Avenue, on the night of the 6th inst. aged 63 years, 11 months and 6 days. He was born at Watkins, N. Y., where he grew up to manhood and became a respected and honored citizen. In September, 1870, he removed with his family to this place, where at once he identified himself with our people and took an active part in every movement in promoting the interests of the town. He was a man of good judgment, exemplary habits, honest, enterprising and public spirited. He was a true friend, a good citizen and a worthy man—one that will be missed in this community. He leaves, as the preacher truly said, "a good name," and every man who does that has not lived in vain. His remains, on Thursday, were taken in charge by the local Masonic Lodge, of which he was a prominent member, escorted to the Methodist Church, where the usual ceremonies were performed by the pastor, Rev J W Stiff, and a beautiful tribute to his character paid by Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, of the Presbyterian Church, after which they were carried to Hollywood Cemetery where the impressive burial service of the Order was performed. The funeral was very largely attended by friends, neighbors and acquaintences.

"Life and Death" are the two most momentous words in our language. Each is equally a mystery. Life is a thing of daily experience. From the time that we first know that we live till we pass off the stage, we are daily conscious of living. On the other hand, death is not a matter of human experience. No man has experimental knowledge of death. We only know that we shrink from it; that it is a stern reality. And the "taking off" of kindred and companions, friends and comrades, are continually reminding us that Death stands sentinel, grim and inexorable, hostile and implacable, on the boundary line of the "Unknown." There is no countersign, no password, the only command is "Halt!" and in this unrelenting word is the intraugible seal of Fate from which there is no exemption, no escape. It is no respecter of persons and pays no regard to age or sex. What a mystery!

These reflections have been inspired by the two recent deaths in our town—the one a worthy man, who had almost reached "three score years and ten;" the other a lovable woman yet in life's meredian. How true it is that Time is the pale harvest held of death, that the world is his charnel house, and that the history of the race is but the record of his mournful tragedies.

Don't be an old fossil.

It is better to have something to sell than all to buy.

Try Robinson & Co.'s French Peas, California Peaches, Cherries, Apricotts and Pears.

Success on the farm is not in the farm, but in the farmer.

FOUND! The greatest Bargain store in town at Robinson & Co.'s

Those who get jobs on influence seldom keep them on merit.

Before you travel, call upon M. B. Culpepper, and learn something to your advantage.

Attention is called to the annual prospectus of Harpers' Weekly and Bazar in another column.

Our store is all Stove Up; that is to say we've got our stoves up for inspection in such quantity that they fill one side of our store. Robinson & Co.

The next annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention will be held at Elizabeth City.

You risk nothing in buying of Robinson & Co. All goods are warranted.

People do not like to know that they are forced to do something, even it it is for their own good.

A lot of boys suits at $1.25 a suit and a few boys overcoats at $1.25 each at Fowler & Co.'s to close, also a lot of broken sizes in men's suits that will be sold a cut price.

Humbug is defined by somebody to be a gilt pill offered by quacks and swallowed by simpletons.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The elegant new house on Green street of J. W. Dunn. Apply to C. C. POOL.

"Better public roads and better public schools" should be the demand of all, irrespective of party.

An exchange tells Democrats that "the way to get office under Cleveland is to tell him you want nothing." But we don't know any in this locality that has the nerve to say it.

First-Class Brick: The "Thompson Brick Works" manufacture the best brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and are "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N C

The Alexandria, Va., "Sun" announces:

Mrs L. L. Williams and Miss Minnie Albertson, of Elizabeth City, N. C, are visiting Maj. Jno. W. Green, father of Mrs Williams.

Ladies and Misses Newmarkets, $2.50 each at Fowler & Co's. They were carried over from last year and must be sold. Also a lot of children's cloaks, size from four to six years, from $1.25 up.

The "Perquimans Record" notes with local pride and satisfaction that a Bakery is about to be established at Hertford, adding the town "is on the boom!"

A nice assortment of fine black dress goods at reduced prices at Fowler & Co.'s. If you can't call and examine send for samples.

While fully sympathizing with "Ex-Union Soldier," and appreciating the force of the statements made, the CAROLINIAN has doubts about any good being accomplished in publishing his communication. [Better treat the offending parties with the silent contempt they deserve.

Mr. M. B. Culpepper is now prepared to sell tickets to all points in the North or West via the celebrated Royal Blue Line (B. O. R. R.) at low rates. Special round trip tickets to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The CAROLINIAN is asked: "Is it true that Cleveland wasn't elected by a majority of the popular vote?" It is. And it was the "pluralities" in the Western States that gave him his majority of Electors. Take these from him and he would tail of an election by some 10 or 12 electoral votes. So the "cyclone" wasn't so much of a *popular* one after all.

The trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are, without dispute, the finest in the world. Passengers to all points—North, East and West—should insist upon their tickets reading "Via the B. & O." No advance in rates. M. B Culpepper, Agent, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Announcement:—We are in our new Mammouth Store. Largest, and prettiest, and best assorted stock in our many departments to be found in this section. Holiday Goods, X mas Presents, Beauties and Wonders. Lowest prices guaranteed. We thank you for your former kind patronage and wish to make you happy. By all means do not fail to see our Grand Santa Claus display in our magnificent show windows. Carpets, Shades, etc., in profusion. Furniture on First, Second and Third floors. MELICK, Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

A telegram was received on Monday stating that George Whitson, a young man formerly of this place, was accidentally killed at a mill at Hickory Ground.

Read the prospectus of "The Press," the great New York News paper for the masses, in this issue of the CAROLINIAN.

The Canvassing Board reports Branch's majority 2087. Had the Gatling votes thrown out in Beaufort, Martin and other counties been rightfully counted, the declared result would have been the other way.

## LOCAL MENTION

A good time coming. Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs C. E. Bell, of Baltimore, are now here, and will remain during the winter.—There was a delightful young folk's party one night last week at the residence of Miss Maggie Hill.—The fixtures for Raymond's new Machine Shop, on Poindexter street, has arrived.—Successful people have always learned to know whether they are wanted or not.—"Who are you sneezing at, sir?" he asked. "Atchoo! atchoo!" was the repeated sternutory paroxysmal reply.—Mr. Edgar B. Smith and Miss Mary A. Leavett, of Portsmouth, Va., were married here on Wednesday by Rev. J. W. Stiff.—Mr. Pailin has laid a keel at his Ship Yard for a new Sharpie for running fish.—Said she: "O it's fun, I tell you, to flirt wit a man till you get him to propose, and then say "No." "Yes," replied he, "but I think it would be a greater joke on him to say "Yes."—The arguefiers are still at it:

They argued on politics, and ire
Oft showed its presence on each brow;
They argue still with the same old fire,
But religion is their topic now.

—Mr. A. G. Lewis, General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Norfolk, was in the City on Thursday and gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—Two heads are not as valuable as one in a collision.—Rev. C. S. Blackwell and Mr. E. Aydlett attended the Baptist State Convention at Raleigh last week.—The non-arrival of the fixtures delays the work on the Poindexter street Iron bridge. By the way, the estimated cost is only $1600, instead $16,000, as was reported.—It is very hard for one to hold his peace when some other person persists in disturbing it.—The Oyster Canners complain that the Tongers are not able to fullly supply them.—Mr. Andrew L. Pendleton is hustling after the Postoffice. He has a largely signed petition. No one can question his "Democracy."—

The winter days are coming on,
And so are seal skin sacques;
And impecunious husbands
Cold chills run up their backs.

—It isn't considered good form for a physician to tell his brother patient that something is the matter with his liver.—Miss Lillie Grandy is off on a visit to friends at Wake Forest.—Mr. W. B. Allman of Berkley, and Miss Annie B. Allen of Mt. Lebanon, were married here on Saturday by Rev. J. W. Stiff officiating.—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mary E. Simons, of this place, to Mr. William J. Hettrick, of Edenton, on December 21st, at 8 o'clock p. m. at the Methodist Church.—Kramer Brothers & Co. have taken down their Saw Mill on Riverside and are well under way with a larger one on the old site, expecting to have it in operation by January 1st.—The net receipts of the young ladies' festival at the City Hall were $15.—Rev. L. L. Williams left yesterday on a visit to Alexandria, Va, expecting to return on Saturday.

The ingredients of which Dr Bull's Cough Syrup is compounded are those chiefly relied on by skillful medical men as most efficacious for the cure of all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. They are the best to be found in the laboratory of the chemist and hence this famous cough-cure has always maintained a uniform standard of excellence.

Teal thou soft, sober, sage and venerable liquid; thou female tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heat-opening, win-tippling cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life, let me fall prostrate.—Cibbe.

MARRIED

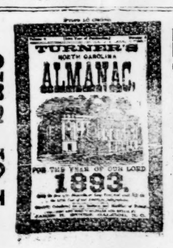
In St David's Episcopal Church, at Cresswell, Washington county, North Carolina, U. S. A., on the 29th of November, 1892, by the Rev. Luther Eborn, Mr. Robert A. Kohloss of Tilsith, Germany, to Miss Margaret L. C. Leighton, daughter of the late Henry Leighton, late of Dunoon, Argyllshire, Scotland.


LADIES:

Great reduction in all Millinery Goods, beginning December 15th.
French Felt Hats from $1.50 to $1.00
Wool Felt Hats from 75 to 50
Felt Hats from 50 to 40

*Feathers, Birds &c.*
Reduced to about one half former prices.

BELL & [illegible]
Cor. Main and Road Sts
Elizabeth City, N. C.




For Sale At Melick's

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE


## OBITUARY.

At a special communication of Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. and A. M., held December [illegible] A. D, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother, Grant B. Thompson; and whereas the intimate relations long held by our deceased brother with the members of this Lodge render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his service as a Mason and his merits as a man, therefore be it

*Resolved:* By Eureka Lodge No. 317, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been called from his labors to rest.

*Resolved:* That in the death of Grant B. Thompson this Lodge loses a brother who was always active and zealous in his work as a Mason, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the Fraternity, prompt to advance the interest of the Order, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in counsel and fearless in action, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endeared him not only to his brethren of the Order, but to all his fellow-citizens.

*Resolved:* That this Lodge tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased brother in this their sad affliction.

*Resolved:* That members of this Lodge shall wear a badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of our departed brother.

*Resolved:* That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

D. B. BRADFORD,
JAMES N. OLD, } Committee.
S. L. FOWLER.


Coughs and colds are more than skin deep—coming from a healthy condition of the lung tissues. If he [illegible] your own [illegible]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Pills

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Christmas will be here almost before you know it and then will come the very serious question: What gift will insure the greatest possible pleasure to the recipient? That is, of course, a matter which you must determine for yourself, but we can certainly assist you in coming to an immediate and satisfactory conclusion. Almost any one of a hundred things we have to show you will do credit to your judgment in selecting and to the feelings which prompt you in choosing. It will not take long for you to make up your mind if you come and look at our stock.

—LOUIS SELIG,—
*The Jeweler.*

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler
Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.
[illegible] WATCH
[illegible] Cannon Bro
[illegible] City, N. C.
[illegible] Years Experience at Watch

NEW FURNITURE STORE
We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of
FURNITURE
FURNISHING GOODS
which will be sold at "bottom prices."
Goods will also be sold on the instalment plan,
T. B. WILSON & CO.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

On and after Nov. 28, 1892.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 11.55 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Albemarle Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Ropers, Pantego and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Nansemond leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & P. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R. Pres'dent street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R. 23d & Market street Station New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 71 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager. H. G. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendent.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 10½ over all in beam.

Rafts of [illegible] inches must not be over 1 foot [illegible] not over 1 foot [illegible] and must be secured with [illegible] ropes.

Steamers will not be allowed to [illegible] without a permit from the [illegible]

Vessels [illegible] to get below [illegible] by the Chief [illegible] and [illegible] own [illegible]

—GOODS.—

New Albemarle House,
[illegible] Corner Main and Water Sts,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

First class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel
*Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests. Table well supplied. Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.*

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the travelling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyance Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers
*Terms Reasonable.*
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

- PATENTS. -
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
Our Office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
Opposite Patent Office,
Washington, D. C

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City.
MANY CITIZENS.

WE ✱ POINT
WITH
✱ PRIDE! ✱

To one of the nicest new stores and the largest line of fresh new seasonable novelties ever brought to this section of the Old North State. We are now located in our new quarters on Water Street, near the corner of Main, and have just returned from the factories with the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HATS TRUNKS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer an appreciative public. We have done business in Elizabeth City for a number of years and fully understand what the people want. We have struck the nail on the head this year, both as to

LOWER PRICES AND HIGHER QUALITY!

We invite an inspection of these goods and promise satisfaction to each and every customer. Remember that we are now located in our new quarters Water street near Main, where we will bid you a hearty welcome.

✱R. SALOMONSKY✱

There is no Sleight of Hand

by means of which we have been able to keep the prices and class of goods we are doing. It is managed by the way the public patronize us.

FOUR THINGS AT ONCE

are possible if they work together. Our trade is simply drawn by four horses—four good steady horses—instead of one wretched screw or sorrel matched pair. And as we understand thoroughly how to drive the team they

Make It

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corner-stones of our house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large Stock

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Queensware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO
*Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, NC*

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G MORRISETTE

J. B. FLORA & CO.

AGENTS FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICE

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have failed to prove it. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We prefer to buy large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes, Colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandle Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SHOES.

Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination at

FOWLER & CO'S

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.
*WATER ST. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.*

Furniure, Waers and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES Also, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low

If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

✱P. W. MELICK.✱
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

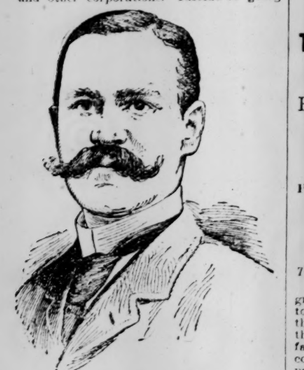
THREE Pozzoni's POINTS
COMPLEXION
POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.
THREE White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists and Fancy Stores. TINTS

GO TO "THE FAIR" WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
ADMISSION FREE. - - - - - - - OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

## GEORGE J. GOULD.

**He Will Take Charge of His Father's Vast Interests.**

George J. Gould, who will have charge of his father's vast railroad interests, is the late Jay Gould's eldest son. He is about thirty-four years of age, and is interested as a director in nearly all his father's railroads and other corporations. Instead of going



GEORGE J. GOULD.

to college he went into business with his father, and has himself amassed a considerable fortune. He lived with his father until his marriage to Miss Edith Kingdon, once an actress at Daly's Theatre, New York, which took place several years ago. He has three children, two boys, Kingdon and Jay, and one little girl. After his marriage George bought the house No. 1 East Forty-seventh street, New York, adjoining the rear of his father's home. A passageway was built connecting the house with the Fifth avenue mansion. George J. Gould lived there until about a month ago, when he moved to a house which he purchased at Fifth avenue and Sixty-seventh street. He has been in the confidence of his father for many years, and during the past five has carried a large part of the burden supposed to be carried by the elder Gould.

### Peculiar Origin of a Familiar Phrase.

The phrase "That beats Bob-tail" is not uncommon even now in many parts of the country, especially in the South. Its origin is traceable to a race which occurred about 1840, or shortly before that year, on the famous Fairfield track on the Mechanicsville turnpike near Richmond, Va.

In those days Bob Poindexter lived in Richmond. He was a sporting man, wore fine clothes and owned a number of horses. Among the animals was one he named Pizarro, a plain bay gelding, with black mane and tail, the latter bobbed short.

There was nothing extraordinary about the horse, and nobody looked upon him as a racer. But Poindexter took a notion that he could run. He used to drive Pizarro about Richmond hitched to a buggy. On the day that he was advertised to appear on the track a great crowd was present and excitement ran high, for a great deal of money had been put up on other horses. To the astonishment of everybody Pizarro beat every horse on the track, and the people went fairly wild.

Bob-tailed Pizarro never made much of a record. He won two or three races and then went to pieces. For years afterward when anything extraordinary happened in that section it was said of it, "That beats Bob-tail."—Baltimore American.

ALL the good things of this world are of no further good to us than as they are of use; and, whatever we may heap up to give to others, we enjoy only as much as we can use.

*Mr. Joseph Hemmerich*

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever**, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption**. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the **G.A.R.**

**Hood's Pills** cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.


# "German Syrup"

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrup," he says, "for my Coughs and Colds on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."—Take no substitute. 49

**R. R. R.**

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

CURES AND PREVENTS

**Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,**

**DIFFICULT BREATHING.**

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

**Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY**

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

**Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.**

**BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.**

**HARRISON'S** GRANULES never fail to cure Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc. Price **25c.** **KNOX CHEMICAL COMPANY**, Toledo, O.

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED** From 15 to 35 lbs a month. Harmless treatment (by practicing physician). No starving. Thousands cured. Send 4c in stamps. Main Office: Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theater, Chicago. Eastern Office: Dr. L. E. BOOTH, 41 W. 24th St., New York Office: Dr. E. PLIMPTON, 391 Halsey St., Brooklyn


# THE MESSAGE.

## President Harrison on the State of the Nation.

## THE WORK OF FOUR YEARS.

### Parting Discussion of Important Public Questions.

**Pensions, Elections and the Treasury—New Mail Subsidies Urged—Also Continued Work on the New Navy—Chief Accomplishments of the Departments.**

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In submitting my annual message to Congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was $16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to $62,610,000,000, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1870 was 53,625; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated that there will be about 4000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892.

CENSUS FIGURES.

The official returns of the Eleventh Census and those of the Tenth Census for 75 leading cities furnish the basis for the following comparisons:

In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing was $1,232,870,670.

In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing was $2,900,735,884.

In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301,398.

In 1890 the number of employes was 2,251,134.

In 1880 the wages earned were $501,965,778.

In 1890 the wages earned were $1,221,170,454.

In 1880 the value of the product was $2,711,570,890.

In 1890 the value of the product was $4,860,286,837.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, shows that during the year 1891, in about six thousand manufacturing establishments in that State embraced within the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a net increase over the year 1890 of $31,315,130.68 in the value of the product, and of $6,377,925.09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the commissioner of labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3745 industries in that State paid $159,476,248 in wages during the year 1891, against $126,030,393 in 1890, an increase of $3,395,945, and that there was an increase of $9,932,490 in the amount of capital and of 7346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1875 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent. and the amount of deposits from $149,277,504 in 1860 to $1,524,844,546 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was $1,623,074,749. It is estimated that 10 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to $41,049,390,878. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to $45,189,691,917, an excess for the nine months of $4,140,241,139.

There has never been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The value of our total farm products has increased from $1,363,643,852 in 1869 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 57,623,106 and their value $210,193,425; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,308,019 and the value $241,031,415. On January 1, 1891 the number of cattle was 36,875,648 and the value $544,127,308; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and the value $570,144,155.

If any are discontented with this state here; if any believe that wages or prices, the returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

A WORD FOR PROTECTION.

I believe that the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingman from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread but supply a comfortable margin for those home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet.

It is not my purpose to renew here the argument in favor of a protective tariff. The result of the recent election must be accepted as having introduced a new policy. We must assume that the present tariff, constructed upon the lines of protection, is to be repealed, and that there is to be substituted for it a tariff law constructed solely with reference to revenue; that no duty is to be higher because the increase will keep open an American mill or keep up the wages of an American workman, but that in every case such a rate of duty is to be imposed as will bring to the Treasury of the United States the largest returns of revenue.

The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation the principles advocated by it and the pledges given to the people. The tariff bills passed by the House of Representatives at the last session were, as I suppose—even in the opinion of their promoters—inadequate, and justified only by the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives were not in accord and that a general revision could not, therefore, be undertaken.

I recommend that the whole subject of tariff-revision be left to the incoming Congress. It is matter of regret that this work must be delayed for at least three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much uncertainty that an amount, not easily estimated, of business inaction and of diminished reduction will necessarily result. It is possible also that this uncertainty may result in decreased revenues from customs duties, for our merchants will make cautious orders for foreign goods in view of the prospect of tariff reductions and the uncertainty as to when they will take effect.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.

The strained and too often disturbed relations existing between the employes and the employers in our great manufacturing establishments have not been favorable to a calm consideration by the wage earner of the effect upon wages of the protective system. The facts that his wages were the highest paid in the callings in the world and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests. He may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power, and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is to be increased, or even maintained, so that there are more or as many days' work in a year at as good or better wages for the American workmen as has been the case under the protective system, every one will rejoice.

A general process of wage reduction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe it is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holding its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with foreign nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea, and with Chile growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

There have been negotiated and concluded under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Spain for Cuba and Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German Empire, Great Britain for certain West Indian Colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary.

The alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market has been attracted to this new American policy and to our acquisition and their loss of South American trade.

THE BERING SEA TREATY.

A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all poaching sealers from the Bering Sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel from the Fish Commission, all under the command of Commander Evans, of the Navy, were sent into the seas, which was systematically patrolled. Some seizures were made, and it is believed that the catch in the Bering Sea by poachers amounted to less than 500 seals. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the seal herds were on their way to the passes between the Aleutian Islands, a very large number, probably 35,000, were taken.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The controversy as to tolls upon the Welland Canal, which was presented to Congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of July 26, 1892, and to proclaim a suspension of the free use of St. Marys Falls Canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury established such tolls as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied upon our commerce in the Canadian canals.

There is no disposition on the part of the people or Government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea secured by the construction of an American canal around the Falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the Great Lakes and one of our own seaports.

We should not hesitate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the Treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that the question of the propriety of a modification or abrogation of the article of the Treaty of Washington relating to transit of goods in bond is involved in any complete solution of the question.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Congress at the last session was kept advised of the progress of the serious and for a time threatening differences between the United States and Chile. It gives me now great satisfaction to report that the Chilean Government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and paid as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the Baltimore who were killed and to those who were injured in the outbreak in the city of Valparaiso the sum of $75,000. This has been accepted, not only as an indemnity for a wrong done, but as a most gratifying evidence that the Government of Chile fully appreciates the disposition of this Government to act in a spirit of the most absolute fairness and friendliness in our intercourse with that brave people. A further and conclusive evidence of the mutual respect and confidence now existing is furnished by the fact that a convention submitting to arbitration the mutual claims of the citizens of the respective Governments has been agreed upon.

THE ITALIAN AFFAIR.

The friendly act of this Government in expressing to the Government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans, by the payment of 125,000 francs, or $24,330.90, was accepted by the King of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

HOPEFUL FOR SILVER.

The Congress has been already advised that the invitations of this Government for the assembling of an International Monetary Conference to consider the question on an enlarged use of silver were accepted by the nations to which they were addressed. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of November and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not doubted, and have not taken occasion to express that belief, as well as the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interest of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant Governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of coined money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will attract especial interest in view of the many misleading statements that have been made as to the state of this public revenues. Three preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been reduced since March 4, 1889, $259,074,230, and the annual interest charge $11,084,469; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, $432,564,178.70, an excess of $114,436,336.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, and third, that under the existing tariff up to December 1 about $93,000,000 of revenue, which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained, has gone into the pockets of the people and not into the public treasury, as before.

If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the Treasury, or deposited in favored banks without interest while the Government continued to pay to these very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or who think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or that the duties upon sugar should have been maintained, I am content to leave the argument where it now rests, while we wait to see whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,958,896.56, leaving a balance of $9,914,453.60. There were paid during the year upon the public debt $40,570,467.98. The surplus in the Treasury and the bank redemption fund, passed by the act of July 14, 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1891, our receipts from customs duties fell off $42,062,241.58, while our receipts from internal revenue increased $8,254,823.13, showing the net loss of revenue from these principal sources $33,784,417.95. The net loss of revenue from all sources was $32,675,972.81.

The revenues, estimated and actual, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are placed by the Secretary at $463,398,359.44 and the expenditures at $461,333,359.44, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $2,000,000. The cash balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year it is estimated will be $20,292,377.03.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, are $449,121,365.38, and the estimated appropriations $457,961,335.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $32,840,031.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund.

SILVER BOUGHT AND COINED.

During the last fiscal year the Secretary purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,355,745 ounces of silver, and issued in payment therefor $54,106,603 in notes. The total purchases since the passage of the act have been 123,479,981 ounces, and the aggregate of notes issued $116,783,390. The average price paid for silver during the year was 94 cents per ounce, the highest price being $1.02⅝ July 1, 1891, and the lowest $0.83 March 21, 1892. In view of the fact that the monetary conference is now sitting and that no conclusion has yet been reached, I withhold any recommendation as to legislation upon this subject.

ARMY REORGANIZATION DEMANDED.

The report of the Secretary of War brings again to the attention of Congress some important suggestions as to the reorganization of the infantry and artillery arms of the service, which his predecessors have before urgently presented. Our army is small, but its organization should all the more be put upon the most approved modern basis. The conditions upon what we have called the "frontier" have heretofore required the maintenance of many small posts, but now the policy of concentration is obviously the right one. The reorganization and enlargement of the Bureau of Military Information which the Secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be carried on without check.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly $5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1892, is $848,341 less than the deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced to $1,552,423, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly one million dollars should then be shown. In these calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included.

The number of postoffices has been increased by 2790 during the year; and during the past four years and up to October 29 last the total increase in the number of offices has been nearly nine thousand. The number of free-delivery offices has been nearly doubled in the last four years, and the number of money-order offices more than doubled within that time.

For the three years ending June 30, 1892, the postal revenue amounted to $197,744,359, which was an increase of $52,263,150 over the revenue for the three years ending June 30, 1888, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1888.

A wholesome change of policy and one having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the Postmaster-General for eleven mail routes. The expenditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year approximates $945,123.33. As one of the results already reached 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shipyards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors and all would agree to withhold Government aid we could perhaps take our chances with all the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by Government subsidies until they now have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

OUR NAVAL PROGRESS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present Secretary entered upon his duties only three modern steel vessels were in commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put in commission during the winter will make a total of 19 during his administration of the Department. During the current year 10 war vessels and 3 navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years 25 vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been before this in commission.

Contracts have been let during this administration, under the appropriations for the increase of the Navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances, to the amount of $35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar work $8,000,000 without the smallest scandal or charge of fraud or partiality.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The development of a naval militia, which has been organized in eight States and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the Navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement.

WORK IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Interior Department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the Eleventh Census, the opening of the vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the Department and his efficient assistants.

The work in the Indian Bureau, in the execution of the policy of recent legislation, has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty, to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands; and, secondly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations, I am sure it would be a great relief to the Executive and a great benefit to the service.

THE SUBJECT OF PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was $144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to $10,508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is $165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point $188,000,000 per annum.

I adhere to the views expressed in previous messages that the case of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies, provided by local laws. The parade on the 20th of September last upon the streets of this capital of sixty thousand of the surviving Union veterans of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode, and the rich and gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive glorious recollections of the grand review, when these men and many thousand others now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which the national unity, honor and wealth were all at issue.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT WORK.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important Department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 45,000,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year, in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 66¾ per cent.

The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,697 head of live cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

Agricultural products constituted 78.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1892, the total exports being $1,030,278,030, and the value of the agricultural products $743,717,676, which exceeds by more than $150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product.

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague.

We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

WORLD'S FAIR PROGRESS.

The report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not yet been submitted. That of the Board of Management of the Government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that Congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of braking and coupling which are still in use upon railroad trains, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. Statistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were 47 different styles of car couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2690 employes killed and 26,14[illegible] injured. Nearly 16 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and over 36 per cent. of the injuries had the same origin.

ELECTIONS AND APPORTIONMENTS.

I have, in each of the three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress, called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the National Government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a nonpartisan inquiry, by means of a commission, into evils the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the Government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity.

It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry, and for legislation by Congress, upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some States in recent years has in some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. Is it not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the Government?

AGAINST LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting accused persons in their custody should be promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1892.

Arthur Wiullmeau has began a fifty days fast at Cleviand, Ohio, under the auspices of the Western Reserve Medical University. Wiullmeau for weeks has been in careful training, and enters the fast with a body well prepared. The entire medical faculty of the Western Reserve University will be present to observe the faster's condition at the start.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

J. ROSS FAULKNER, a young student in the University Medical College, committed suicide by swallowing poison in Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He was the son of General Lester B. Faulkner, wrecker of the Dansville (N. Y.) Bank.

LIZZIE BORDEN was indicted in Taunton, Mass., for killing her father and stepmother with a hatchet, and a third indictment was returned for a mysterious person.

JOSEPH KANE was sent to prison some time ago for the protection of his wife and children, and when released, finding his wife at the house of a neighbor he shot her through both cheeks. Mrs. Kane seized the weapon and pleaded for her life, but Kane fired the remaining five shots into her head and body. He then killed himself.

THE Allentown (N. J.) Bank robbers were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

THE Erie Canal has been closed for the winter.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President-elect, arrived in New York City from his ten days' outing on Broadwater Island, Virginia. He repaired at once to his home. He left that afternoon for Lakewood, N. J., to join Mrs. Cleveland and baby.

THE funeral of Jay Gould in New York City was simple and unpretentious. Only a limited number of friends were admitted to the house. An unmannerly crowd tried vainly to get in. The remains were interred in the mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE Public Ledger building in Philadelphia, owned by George W. Childs, was badly damaged by fire; the loss is $200,000 to $300,000. Publication will be uninterrupted.

LEHMAN ULLMAN, the leading drygoods merchant of Titusville, Penn., has committed suicide. He was a sufferer from nicotine poisoning.

THE town of Raymond, N. H., was destroyed by fire. Twenty-five buildings were burned and the total loss is about $110,000. The Postoffice was burned, but the Postmaster saved its contents. Every store in town except one is gone.

THE steel rail mill of the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company was shut down, throwing 284 men, exclusive of leaders, out of work. Next day the entire Bessemer mill was closed, throwing 680 additional men into enforced idleness.

### South and West.

IN Moore County, North Carolina, an unknown colored man went to the house of an aged white man, named McDonald, and demanded money. McDonald's two aged sisters live with him. They screamed, and the robber shot one dead and mortally wounded the other. He then forced McDonald to surrender his money.

CHICAGO (Ill.) burglars opened and rifled seven safes in the same building in one night. One hundred extra men have been added to the police force. There is a panic on account of the cutting of depredations of the highwaymen, burglars and sandbaggers.

JOHN E. OSBORN, Democrat, has inaugurated himself as Governor of Wyoming in Cheyenne. He found he had a majority of 1700, so he took a carpenter and a notary to the Capitol, broke in, took the oath and issued a proclamation.

THE official count of the vote in Oklahoma was completed by the Secretary, and it shows the Legislature to be a tie politically.

SPINAL MENINGITIS is epidemic about Bourbon, Ind. Seventy-five per cent. of the cases are fatal. Children mostly are affected and in some cases all the children in the family have died.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, commanding that military department, issued orders for the abandonment of Fort Reno, Texas, as a military station.

LEGISLATIVE returns in the Secretary of State's office at Sacramento, Cal., show that of 120 votes on Senatorial joint ballot the Democrats will have fifty-nine and the Republicans fifty-two. In addition there are five People's Party candidates who were indorsed by the Democrats.

THE North Carolina Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of the Electoral vote with the following result: Cleveland, 132,551; Harrison, 107,346; Weaver 44,732; Bidwell, 2639.

Two little daughters of Dr. J. P. Carroll, a prominent physician of Woodville, Miss., were instantly killed by the caving in of a bank.

The official returns of Florida show that Cleveland received 30,143 votes, Weaver 4845, and Bidwell 69 for President; Mallory, for Congress (Dem.), in the Second District, who had no opposition, received 16,115; Cooper (Dem.), First District, 14,668; Mann (People's), 4461.

ONE-THIRD of the business portion of Alexandria, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. Loss nearly $70,000.

### Washington.

GENERAL BENJAMIN W. BRICE, United States Army (retired), died in Washington from congestion of the lungs. He was eighty-six years old.

AN official list of members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress shows 217 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 8 Populists, two districts in Rhode Island in which elections have yet to be held, and the Fifth District of Michigan, at present represented by Mr. Belknap, in doubt.

THE President resumed his public receptions in the East Room, and about seventy-five people paid their respects to the Chief Executive.

THE National Chippewa Commission has agreed to purchase the Turtle Mountain reservation, amounting to about eight million acres, in North Dakota, for $1,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVE DUBROW, of Illinois, introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for opening the World's Fair on Sunday.

THE State Department announces that the United States, England and Germany have agreed to joint action to restore order in Samoa.

THE annual report of D. P. Leibhardt, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Bureau Postoffice Department, shows that there were 5,520,788 domestic mailable letters received, a decrease of 71,755 as compared with the previous year.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON laid before the Senate the report of the Nicaragua Canal Company. Of the capital stock 10,145 shares have been subscribed for and $1,001,450 paid thereon. Receipts from other sources amount to $49,299.70, making the total receipts $1,040,749.70. The expenditures have been $815,649.63 cash.

### Foreign.

THE London owners of the steamer Greystoke received notice that the vessel had been wrecked at the mouth of the Elbe, and that the crew of twenty-three persons had been drowned.

TWENTY children ventured on the ice at the Biederitz Pond at Sagan, Germany.